



No. 1,262 London, Sept., 2, 1960 6d.

Edition 10 cents
US Air Express

New wave of CND recruiting

A GROUP of about 50 supporters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament will leave Edinburgh tomorrow (Saturday) on a recruiting and publicity campaign that will take them through 400 miles to London.

No attempt will be made to march all the way. At the weekends there will be big marches through the cities. Details appear in an advertisement on page five.

At the end of the demonstration a London Region rally in Trafalgar Square will hear Bertrand Russell, Colonel Lort-Phillips, Michael Foot, Judith Hart, MP, and Ian Mikardo, with Canon Collins as chairman.

At a press conference on Tuesday Canon Collins, the Campaign's chairman, estimated that "something approaching 40 per cent of the country must be in our favour. It may be better." He added that the Campaign now had over 470 local groups throughout the country, and that it was considering the necessity of having some form of membership.

The Campaign's executive was already planning "something for next Easter—some activity comparable to our Aldermaston marches."

A march through Scarborough is being organised by the Yorkshire Region on Sunday afternoon, October 2, the eve of the

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APARTHEID AT OLYMPICS

Michael Scott gives facts in Rome

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

IN ROME LAST WEEK THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT AND MR. NANA MAHOMO, LONDON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNITED FRONT, PROTESTED TO THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE AT THE EXCLUSION OF NON-EUROPEANS FROM SOUTH AFRICA'S TEAM.

Michael Scott was representing the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination in Sport and the S. African Sports Association in place of Mr. Brutus who was prevented from coming from South Africa by the refusal of a passport.

Addressing the Committee Michael Scott said:

"...the so-called superiority of the White race (in South Africa) is enforced by the sanction of law and custom. Free competition whereby alone this superiority can be challenged is arbitrarily prevented.

"The integrity of the whole Olympic Games system of world records is being undermined so long as this absurdity is tolerated."

Despite previous assurances by Mr. R. Honey, representing the South African Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association, that there would be no racial discrimination in the selection of South African teams, no non-European had represented South Africa for 65 years. The South Africa Sports Association, outstanding for its opposition to racial discrimination in sport, had had its offices raided and its files and equipment seized.

Michael Scott went on to refute Mr. Honey's claim that no non-European had reached sufficient standards to compete in the Olympics. At trials, he stated, held on April 16-17, by the S.A. Weight Lifting and Body Building Federation, a large non-European organisation, Mr. Precious McKenzie, the feather-weight lifting champion,



Youth campaigners—among others—will be on the road again from tomorrow when the three-week 400-mile recruiting campaign leaves Edinburgh for London.

Photo: Will Green

Time NATO was interred

COLONEL LORT-PHILLIPS, who

"West Berlin, the key point of the cold

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A march through Scarborough is being organised by the Yorkshire Region on Sunday afternoon, October 2, the eve of the Labour Party Conference there. It will be against nuclear strategy—and in particular the Fylingdales Ballistic Missiles Early Warning System—and in support of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

FROM FAR AFIELD

All delegates will be invited to join the march, and coach-loads of supporters will be coming from far afield. The North-West Region alone plans to send 2,000 supporters. This Region has just produced a 20-page pamphlet, *Labour and the Bomb*, by Gerald Aylmer, who is a Lecturer in History at Manchester University.

It seeks to show Labour supporters "exactly what they are being asked to choose between" and the author loyally insists that the Labour Party "debates these things openly and honestly." The pamphlet costs 6d. and can be read by anyone from Mr. Gaitskell down with profit.

Tomorrow (Saturday) there will also be a day-long patrol of the A 4 road near Greenham Common US Air Base (Berks)—details of which appear on page five.



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Photo: Will Green

Time NATO was interred

COLONEL LORT-PHILLIPS, who commanded the 1st Bn. Grenadier Guards in Normandy in 1944 and has recently been active in Liberal politics, last week made a cogent attack on NATO in *The Spectator*.

Writing on "The Limitations of NATO" he argued that the limitations were both military and political. On the military level he asserted that:

- The armed forces of NATO are inadequate for their task;
- The Force has no effective air cover;
- The NATO front line is inherently indefensible under modern conditions;
- There are no reserves.

"To question the value of the NATO alliance today," he wrote, "is bound to make many people hot under the collar. But *not* to question it is to hide one's head in the sand. Both actions are uncomfortable, but only one is fatal."

"The NATO alliance today is completely ineffective. The military forces of the 15 nations are unable to defend themselves against aggression from the East."

"West Berlin, the key point of the cold war, is undefended and indefensible. The Russians could walk in tomorrow, and there is *nothing NATO can do about it*. Nothing, that is to say, but invite the US and Britain to unleash nuclear war."

Politically, the 15 member-nations were sovereign Powers incapable of forming "a United States of NATO." NATO had become a "meaningless symbol." It was time it was decently interred.

INSIDE

THE REVOLT OF YOUTH

A personal survey
of the new generation
by the American
poet and writer

KENNETH REXROTH

pages six and seven

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AFFILIATION

Unable to deny these facts, the S.A. Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association had insisted that the non-European sports bodies should affiliate to the S.A. governing body of sport, if their members were to be considered for trials. Terms of affiliation would, however, have involved non-Europeans being outvoted ten to one. Other conditions, "universally accepted and more in conformity with Olympic ideals," offered by Mr. D. Brutus of the S.A. Sports Association had been ignored.

After the discussion the Executive of the International Olympic Committee issued a statement expressing their belief that "Every reasonable effort had been made to implement the undertaking given by Mr. Honey at Munich in 1959 to ensure that no competitor of requisite calibre was excluded from the South African team."

Public meeting in support of the Edinburgh to London protest against nuclear weapons

400

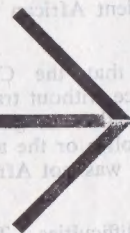
Edinburgh September 3

MILES

St. Pancras Town Hall, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, Sept. 8

The Rev. Michael Scott
Sydney Silverman
Dr. Alex Comfort

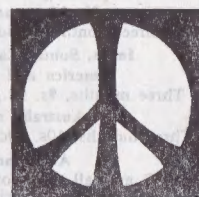
Antoinette Pirie
Stuart Hall
Constance Cummings



London September 24

SANITY

FOR



Tickets 1s. from London Region, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, 5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1, or at door

CLASSIFIED

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MEETINGS

"QUAKERISM, CHURCH OR SECT?"
Speaker: A. Herbert Dobbing. Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1. Sunday, September 4, 6.30 p.m.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

KESWICK—Visit the Lake District for your holiday this year. Highfield Vegetarian House, The Heads, offers beautiful scenery, good food, comfort, friendly atmosphere. Write Mr. and Mrs. Lusby (V.C.A. Members) Tel. 108.

PERSONAL

A NEW APPROACH to conquer loneliness. The informal hospitality of the Marriage Club helps sensitive people to meet congenial partners. Write Mrs. Prue White, 14 Parliament Hill, London, N.W.3. SW1 4924.

ATTENTION ABSTAINERS. Motor insurance company insuring abstainers only, offers amazingly low rates. Up to 50 per cent N.C.B. Details from Temperance Brokers, MORRIS HUNTER (PN), 33, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

COLLECTORS NEEDED nightly in Hampstead, September and October, for Algerian refugee Orphans' Appeal. Contact Mrs. Briottet, International Voluntary Service, 72 Oakley Square, London, N.W.1. EUSTON 3195.

DUPLICATING, verbatim shorthand, typing (tapes etc.), translating. Mabel Eyles, 10 Beaconsfield Road, London, N.11. ENTERPRISE 3324.

HAROLD STEELE—he tried to go to Christmas Island—is a Unitarian, and knows it. Are you a Unitarian without knowing it? Ask Unitarian Information, 6 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

IF YOU SHOP at a Co-op., please give this number when making your next purchase: L336943. Your dividend will then be gratefully received by the Secretary, Peace News, 5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL. Clause 83 of the International Sanitary Regulations allows objectors to vaccination to enter other countries without vaccination certificates. Further information from National Anti-Vaccination League, 2nd Floor, 26/28 Warwick Way, London, S.W.1.

PEACE NEWS and HOUSMANS BOOKSHOP welcome visitors 9.30 to 6 p.m. Monday to Friday, to 1 p.m. on Saturday. Voluntary work always available. Peace literature, books of all kinds, personal-commercial stationery, greetings cards, etc., on sale.

WAR RESISTERS INTERNATIONAL welcomes gifts of foreign stamps. Please send to WRI, 22 Park Ave., Enfield, Middlesex.

LITERATURE

CONTACT—a South African Liberal fortnightly with inside news of the struggle against apartheid and colonialism. 6 months 8s. 9d., 12 months 17s. Box 1979, Cape Town, South Africa.

FREE INTRODUCTION. Send us the names and addresses of friends likely to be interested in Peace News. They will receive complimentary copies and an invitation to take eight weeks' trial subscription for 2s. 6d. Peace News, 5 Caledonian Road, King's Cross, London, N.1.

"LIBERTE", the French pacifist monthly. 16s. a year post free from Housmans Bookshop, 5 Caledonian Road, King's Cross, London, N.1.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to Friends Home Service Cttee., Friends House, Euston Rd., London, N.W.1.

THE BAPTIST PACIFIST FELLOWSHIP invites your support. For details of membership write: Rev. Leslie Worsnip, 63, Loughborough Rd., Quorn, Leics.

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The Oxford Union asks

SELF-GOVERNMENT: IS AFRICA READY?

By Fenner Brockway, MP Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom



I HAVE been asked by the Oxford Union, the historic debating society of the University, to reply to a motion that recent events have shown that Africans are not ready for the responsibility of self-government. What is the answer to this charge?

One assumes that the "recent events" to which the motion refers are happenings in the Congo. On that an incontestable comment can be made. These happenings prove that it was the Belgians who made an unholy mess in governing the Congo.

It is doubtful whether any atrocities committed in known world history—with the one exception of Hitler's destruction of 6,000,000 Jews—equal in inhuman abomination the methods adopted by the Belgian plantation managers under King Leopold to force their conscripted African labourers to toil until they dropped.

The story was told by Roger Casement and E. D. Morel. Men who did not collect enough rubber had fingers, hands, arms cut off as a warning to others. They were beaten until they died. Some were mercifully hanged.

Paternal

Admittedly, in more recent years, the Belgians adopted the methods of paternal exploitation. Copper, diamonds, uranium were found. The Belgian industrialists were far-sighted. They knew that the day of slave labour was over.

They paid comparatively high wages, housed their workers well, granted children's allowances. The Catholics provided schools, though with limited opportunities for higher education and university scholarship.

But one mistake the Belgians made. They recognised the African as a labourer, but not as a human being. Africans were

army without trained officers. There were revengeful atrocities against the Belgians which no one can excuse but which, unhappily, are historically repetitive in abnormal conditions. And there was the Katanga.

There can be no doubt that the defiance of the central government by Mr. Tshombe was stimulated by the Belgians engaged in the mineral industries which make the province the richest in the Congo. There is no doubt that Belgian industrialists, and associated British industrialists across the Rhodesian frontier, encouraged this defiance. There is a tribal issue in Katanga, but it was exploited by the resident Belgians and the financiers behind them.

Civil war

And it was not only the Katanga. There was the rich diamond area in southern Kasai, where Belgian interests were also heavily involved. Kalonji was encouraged to announce an independent "Mining State" (a significant name) and Belgian officers led his rebel troops. Civil war loomed large.

So were the Africans of the Congo ready for self-government? Fundamentally and historically, yes. I remember 54 years ago hearing Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, then Liberal Prime Minister of Britain, say "The worst self-government is preferable to the best alien government," and I believe that to be profoundly true.

No one expected the Congo on gaining independence to be as orderly or efficient or harmonious as European nations which have had sovereign power for centuries. Its conditions are worse than one feared. But one can say this positively. The violence and disruption would have been still worse if the Belgians had remained. A devastating volcano was on the edge of exploding.

It would be a mistake, however, to dismiss all these difficulties and conflicts and

A continent has been occupied for a century and more. The Powers which took possession of it divided the territory without regard to tribe or race. They stole land, minerals. They lived as a superior species. They governed harshly, benevolently, harshly again. The physical and psychological consequences are deep. They can't be overcome at a tea-party.

Let us not underestimate its difficulties; but let democratic countries look at their own history. They are crowded with violence and civil wars. The tolerances and securities of Britain, for example, have grown from long struggles and with little foreign occupation. Africa was occupied until ten years ago. One third of it is still occupied. In a decade it is passing through a century of European experience. What right has Europe, the occupier, to gibe at African "unreadiness"?

An appeal I make. The independent African States have come together. They have given an inspiring lead on many issues. Cannot they now become a healing influence whenever conflicts within Africa occur?

Co-operation

When the Belgian troops are all out of the Congo, when a large part of the Belgian Settler Community has fled, problems between Africans and Africans will remain. It would be appropriate if the African States, the pioneers of African freedom, could help to resolve them.

These years of the liberation of Africa from foreign rule should be supremely the years of African co-operation for the settlement of African disharmonies by Africa itself.

Mr. Fenner Brockway will write next week on newly-independent Cyprus, which he is visiting on the invitation of both the Greek and Turkish Trades Unions. The following week he will write on Israel, where his visit is sponsored by "New Outlook," a journal devoted to Jewish and

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W. A. & A. F. COPPIN (late of Rochford), 491 London Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex (phone Leigh-on-Sea 77773), specialise in Life Assurance.

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SPEAKING AND WRITING lessons (correspondence, visit) 5s. Dorothy Matthews, BA, 32, Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3. PRImrose 5686.

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Air Express Edition

to US and all parts of America, from our US Sales Office, c/o American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. \$5 year, \$1 three months' trial.

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They paid comparatively high wages, housed their workers well, granted children's allowances. The Catholics provided schools, though with limited opportunities for higher education and university scholarship.

But one mistake the Belgians made. They recognised the African as a labourer, but not as a human being. Africans were allowed no human rights. Not one of them had a voice or a vote in the administration of the country. Government was carried out entirely by the Belgian colonial service. Few Africans could become more than clerks. There was not a single African officer in the police force or army.

Three years ago a glimmering came to the Belgians that this system could not continue in the new climate of Africa. At last the Belgians permitted African control of restricted local administration in non-Belgian areas.

Soon they realised this was not enough. There were mass African demonstrations demanding more. There were African disturbances.

Frightened

Frightened, the Belgians offered self-government and independence in three years. For the Africans, stirred by events in the French Congo, Nigeria, Ghana, this was not enough. They demanded independence this year. The Belgians, understanding that if they did not give way they would face a revolt which would sweep them from the Congo, conceded elections to inaugurate an independent African Government.

Thus it came about that the Congo started out on independence without trained or experienced Africans either in government administration, the police or the army. The responsibility for this was not African. It was Belgian.

Inevitably, there were difficulties. There had to be an improvised administration. There was indiscipline in the police and

historically, yes. I remember 34 years ago hearing Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, then Liberal Prime Minister of Britain, say "The worst self-government is preferable to the best alien government," and I believe that to be profoundly true.

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It would be a mistake, however, to dismiss all these difficulties and conflicts and uncertainties of Africa in revolution as though they were of little account. Inevitably, the revolution through which Africa is passing throws up these problems.



Send notices to arrive first post Monday. Include Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Friday, September 2

LONDON, N.1: 7.30 p.m. 5 Caledonian Road, King's Cross. Film Show "Portrait of Power—Gandhi." Pacifist Youth Action Group.

Saturday, September 3

BRIGHTON: Brighton Peace Festival. 3 p.m. The Level. Procession (march with floats) to Peace Statue. Brighton and Hove Trades Council.

GREENHAM COMMON, Berks.: 9 a.m.-6 p.m. All day anti-H-bomb Patrol along A4, between Newbury and Thatcham. Afternoon: Motorcade and deputation to US Air Force Base. 6.15 p.m. March leaves Thatcham to Newbury Market Place. Mobile HQ Newbury side of Thatcham village. S. Region and Newbury CND.

IPSWICH: March with plough to American Air Base at Bentwaters. Details: Brian Jones, 286 Tudendenham Rd., Ipswich.

LONDON, W.1: 4.15 p.m. Air Street, Piccadilly. Special "Edinburgh-London March" Poster Parade in Theatre Land. Westminster CND.

Wednesday, September 7

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA: 78a Norman Road. 6.45 p.m. A.G.M. 7.15 p.m. Open Meeting. Douglas Clark "Money, Taxes and Bombs." PPU.

Thursday, September 8

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Ho., Bushwood. Bernard Eastaugh "Looking at Our Motives." Leytonstone PPU.

Friday, September 9

BRADFORD: Church House, North Parade. Social evening—music, coffee, sandwiches. Discussion with a view to forming a Youth CND Group. Speakers: Neville Cox and members of Leeds YCND. CND Sec. Alick South, 22 Park Grove, Bradford.

Saturday, September 10

LONDON, N.1: 5 p.m. 5 Caledonian Rd. Rates Refusal Conference. Nuclear Disarmament Rates Committee, 65 Nightingale Lane, London, S.W.12. BAT. 2337.

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Copyright in Africa and Asia reserved to author.

LONDON, W.1: 2.15 p.m. Bryanstone St., Marble Arch. March in support of Foulness Prisoners. Oxford St., Regent St., Piccadilly, Coventry St., Leicester Sq., Charing Cross Rd to King's Cross. TER 8248 or FLA 5696. Foulness Prisoners' Committee.

Monday, September 12

LONDON, S.W.1: 10.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. Ebury Bridge Ho., Ebury Bridge Rd. London Appellate Tribunal for COs. Public admitted.

LONDON, W.2: 7.45 p.m., 16 Westbourne Park Rd. (Porchester Rd. end). Discussion led by Tony Smythe on "Pacifism—a Critical Examination" and "Violence—its Causes and Remedies." Survey of speeches and contributions made at recent WRI and PPU Summer Conference. Porchester PPU.

Tuesday, September 13

LIVERPOOL: 7.30 p.m. YMCA, Mount Pleasant. Public anti-apartheid meeting. Dr. Dadoo, Oliver Tambo, Nana Mahomo, J. Kozonguizi. Sec.: Mrs. Fenton, 22 Studley Rd., Wallasey.

Saturday, September 17

BRISTOL: 4 p.m. 26 West Street, Oldland Common (buses 311-2). Jean Bowman: "A Visit to Pakistan." PPU.

Every week!

SATURDAYS

LONDON, W.11: Portobello or Golborne Rd. Peace Bookstall in Market. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Helpers for two-hour shifts are needed. Apply to Secretary, BAY 2086, or Organiser, FLA 7906. Porchester PPU.

SUNDAYS

GLASGOW: 8.15 p.m. Queens Park Gates, Victoria Rd. Open-air meeting.

LONDON, N.W.3: 11.30 a.m. Whitestone Pond. Open Air Meeting. Hampstead CND.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: 72 Oakley Sq., N.W.1. Week-end work camps take place whenever possible. Phone EUS 3195. Work for needy sections of the community. IVS

WEDNESDAYS

LONDON: 7 p.m. 5 Caledonian Rd., N.1. Pacifist Youth Action Group.

THURSDAYS

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd (near Green Man). E.10 and E.11 Group PPU.

Peace march in Italy

THERE will be a peace march from Perugia, Italy, to Assisi on October 3. "All who are interested in the brotherhood of all nations are invited to take part," according to a statement issued recently by the organisers, The Centre for Non-violence, Casella postale 201, Perugia.

The organisers, a group devoted to the propagation of Gandhian non-violence, have called a conference of those interested, in Perugia, on September 4 to finalise plans for the demonstration.

Total disarmament

"UNARMED" (Standing Joint Pacifist Committee, 1s.) The preface to this second edition of the discussion of the consequences of total unilateral disarmament quotes as more recent evidence for its arguments the fact that very substantial reductions in the number of men under arms in Britain, USA and the USSR have not led to any tangible dislocation of their respective economies.

The pamphlet is available from Housmans, 5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1.

MARATHON OR RELAY?



MANY who have never taken a serious part in athletic contests will be in Rome for the Olympic Games during the next weeks or using television or sound radio to give them the latest information. There is something interesting, if not thrilling,

in these contests between the best athletes in the world, all trained to the pitch of perfection.

The fact that Britain has little chance of gaining many medals does not detract from the interest in them, though it is to be hoped that the close rivalry of the USA and the USSR in winning the most gold medals will not mean the transfer of the cold war to the stadium!

Perhaps the best known race is the Mara-

War with tactical nuclear weapons could make Britain

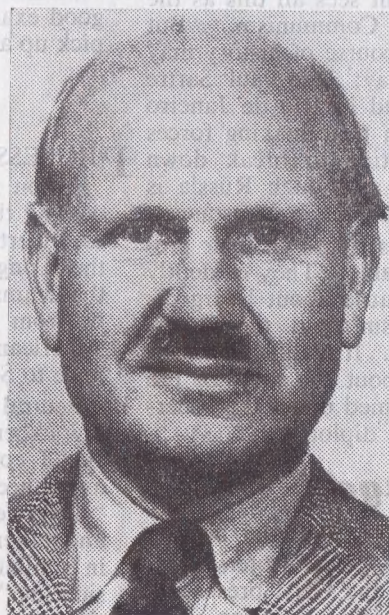
A RADIO-ACTIVE DESERT

Peace News Reporter

COLONEL GEOFFREY TAYLOR, the Somerset Liberal who has been campaigning nationally against nuclear fall-out, has questioned whether "tactical" nuclear weapons can be used "without the destruction by radiation of most living matter, including man, over wide areas."

In a letter last week published in *The Times* and the *News Chronicle* he wrote:

Public attention has been mainly directed towards total nuclear war using H-bombs



Colonel Geoffrey Taylor

A letter of warning.

and the world-wide dangers from rising radiation.

The evidence that ground level explosions of atomic tactical nuclear weapons leads to widespread local contamination with long-lived radio-active isotopes comes from four sources.

The Monte Bello islands are visited every six months by the Australian Navy, who

Farnborough show:

Dress rehearsal for war

CROWDS at the Farnborough Air Show this year will watch a dress rehearsal for nuclear war, according to a *News Chronicle* report on August 5.

The display will include a "scramble" by four V-bombers of Bomber Command. Pilots, who will have had a maximum of four minutes warning of approaching Russian missiles, will race to get H-bombers off the ground before destruction by enemy rockets. They have been practising for four years, the report adds.

Supporters of Farnborough and Alton Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament groups will be carrying out extensive leafleting of crowds at the show. Organiser of the leafleting is Ted Berrow, Hillcrest, Windmill Hill, Alton, Hants.

ON RADIO

C. R. HEWITT, the writer, alias C. H. Rolph, former chief inspector of the City of London Police, visited the United States last year to find out for himself what American prison life was really like. He will give four Saturday morning talks in the BBC Home Service during September about what he saw and heard.

In the first talk, on September 3, he describes his visits to San Quentin, the island prison at Alcatraz, the open prison at Chino, and the women's prison at Corona. The second talk studies points of police procedure differing from British, including the use of the lie detector and the running of jails by the police themselves.

PEACE NEWS, September 2, 1960—3

Guess which...

BELOW are some of the Quaker peace posters issued by the Northern Friends Peace Board. The messages on five of them are not acceptable to British Railways and cannot be displayed on their poster sites. Guess which. Answers appear at foot of page.

1. The only sure defence against your enemy is to make him your friend.
2. Rule out the use of force in relations between nations. Rule in ways of co-operation by trust and goodwill.
3. Nothing less than the abolition of war itself must be the goal of nations and all people.
4. All the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. (Atlantic Charter, 1941, signed by Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill.)
5. Negotiate now for world peace. Write now to your MP and suggest immediate negotiation for peace.
6. The soul of the nation that continues to produce and test nuclear weapons is in jeopardy. (Dr. G. K. A. Bell, former Bishop of Chichester.)
7. Disarmament is everyone's responsibility for everyone. Insist that Britain must give a lead.
8. The world is now too small for anything but brotherhood.
9. See that your MP means peace. Make sure that your candidate will work for disarmament.
10. If other nations won't disarm why should we? And if we don't why should they? Work for peace through disarmament.
11. Nuclear energy is here for good—not for evil. Why must we arm it and poison it? Work for peace through disarmament.

Copies of these posters may be obtained from the NFPB, Station Road, Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorks, England, price 6d. each (plus postage—12 or more post free). Subscribers of 5s. a year receive one copy of each new poster printed.



Games during the next weeks or using television or sound radio to give them the latest information. There is something interesting, if not thrilling, in these contests between the best athletes in the world, all trained to the pitch of perfection.

The fact that Britain has little chance of gaining many medals does not detract from the interest in them, though it is to be hoped that the close rivalry of the USA and the USSR in winning the most gold medals will not mean the transfer of the cold war to the stadium!

Perhaps the best known race is the Marathon which has a special association with the Olympic Games, and readers of Peace News may be interested to know that one of the members of our recent Summer Holiday Conference at Clyne Castle represented Britain in the Marathon at the 1948 Olympics. He left the Conference to run in the Welsh Marathon where he finished fourth, only just behind the winner of the Scottish Marathon, and at 45 years old won the veterans cup.

I have often used analogies from sport in appealing for the Peace Pledge Union Headquarters Fund. Perhaps the closest is that of the relay race because we mark progress stage by stage and rely on different readers to carry the total forward. The race can easily be lost if some do not run true to form or bungle the handing over of the baton.

Well, there it is. Take your eyes off the stadium in Rome for a moment and look at HQ Fund total. It is £645, so with eight months of the year behind us we are short of a total which should be £832. So a special effort this week and no bungling, please! For after all however important and interesting the Games may be, they are nothing compared with the need of ending all the national rivalries which end in war, and winning the prize of real peace, which is what the PPU Headquarters Fund is helping to do.

STUART MORRIS,
General Secretary.

We aim to finish the year with £1,250. After eight months we have £645. To catch up this week we need £187.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union, which are used for the work of the PPU, should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.



Colonel Geoffrey Taylor

A letter of warning.

and the world-wide dangers from rising radiation.

The evidence that ground level explosions of atomic tactical nuclear weapons leads to widespread local contamination with long-lived radio-active isotopes comes from four sources.

The Monte Bello islands are visited every six months by the Australian Navy, who report they are too radio-active for human life over four years after the last test. The Special Committee on Radiation of the United States Congress (May and June, 1959) gives similar evidence for the Nevada desert and Pacific tests. And there has been a similar report about large areas round the French Sahara tests.

Generals' plans

As all the generals are planning to use tactical nuclear weapons, even against "conventional" forces, I suggest that the Medical Research Council, in its report due in the next few months, be urged to give the evidence that the large scale use of these weapons may turn Europe and Britain into radio-active deserts.

Colonel Taylor was in the Indian Medical Service (1927-1942) and was formerly Consultant Physician, 14th Army (1942-1947). In the 1955 and 1959 General Elections he contested Yeovil as a Liberal. He was appointed Chairman of the newly formed Liberal Medical and Public Health Committee in 1958. Last year, in a three-cornered fight, he received 18.6 per cent of the votes, compared with 12.2 per cent in 1955.

SYBIL MORRISON

Sybil Morrison, who is on holiday, will resume her weekly column in PN, September 23.

GUESS WHICH

The posters unacceptable to British Railways are Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10.

C. R. HEWITT, the writer, alias C. H. Rolph, former chief inspector of the City of London Police, visited the United States last year to find out for himself what American prison life was really like. He will give four Saturday morning talks in the BBC Home Service during September about what he saw and heard.

In the first talk, on September 3, he describes his visits to San Quentin, the island prison at Alcatraz, the open prison at Chino, and the women's prison at Corona. The second talk studies points of police procedure differing from British, including the use of the lie detector and the running of jails by the police themselves.

The third talk deals with a juvenile court in Denver, presided over by a judge who is very much a law unto himself as well as a publicist on the grand scale. The last of the talks introduces recordings made by the man and woman in the American street about justice, the police and prison in their country.

Peace News in prison

THE Foulness prisoners are now in their fourth month of imprisonment. Since their incarceration on May 2 Peace News, a paper well known to screws and cons in many British prisons, has been keeping them in touch with the outside world. It has, we hope, offered them encouragement and, by carrying regular reports of marches and activities organised to support them, sustained their morale.

You can share in this personal service by buying that six months subscription for one of the prisoners. He or she would appreciate it. Collect among your friends and send 16s. now. Get your group to sponsor one of the 13 people still in jail!

Now available is a reprint leaflet of Peter Dodson's statement from jail. Order now and make sure that as many people as possible know why young and old are prepared to face jail rather than acquiesce in the latest weapons of genocide.

But most of all let us advance a common cause against war policies everywhere by ordering extra Peace News to sell at Meetings, on the streets and to our friends. Order now!

To Peace News, 5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1. Please send me doz. PN sale or return at 5s. a doz.

NAME
ADDRESS

10. If other nations won't disarm why should we? And if we don't why should they? Work for peace through disarmament.
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The significance of Pan-Africanism

BY October this year much of the continent of Africa will be under African control. Pan-Africanism will assume a new significance.

Just how important it is and the meaning of pan-Africanism for the rest of the world will be discussed at a weekend conference being organised by the National Peace Council on September 17 and 18 at the Uplands Conference Centre near High Wycombe, Bucks.

The speakers will be Thomas Hodgkin, author of NATIONALISM IN COLONIAL AFRICA; the Tunisian Ambassador, Taieb Slim; and Mrs. Shirley Williams, secretary of the Fabian Society. The Director of Studies will be Dennis Austin, Research Fellow of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London.

Booking forms may be obtained from the United World Trust, National Peace Council, 29 Great James St., London, W.C.1.

WAR ON WANT

Campaign Against World Poverty

Why not start a local group in your town, office, factory, college

We exist to help you form such a group
Write to: Frank Harcourt-Munning, Hon. Director, 9 Madeley Road, London, W.5

"I renounce war and I will never support or sanction another"

This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union. Send YOUR pledge to PPU Headquarters

DICK SHEPPARD HOUSE
6 Endsleigh Street London, W.C.1

China's militancy . . .

THE Communist Government of China has been kept out of the United Nations for so long, and efforts to get her in have been so monotonously unsuccessful that we are in danger of forgetting how profound an effect this fact has upon her reaction to the development of current events. It is specially worth bearing in mind now that there is so much news coming through about differences between Russia and China.

It is probably true that China's greater militancy, her apparent readiness to face a nuclear war, has much to do with her vast population, her still comparatively undeveloped industry, and the unabated impetus of her revolution. It may be, too, that the study of biochemistry is not yet popular enough in China to make any body of influential opinion there worried about the consequences of fall-out. None the less, Peking's exclusion from the main centre of world diplomacy cannot help heightening its intransigence.

On the face of it, of course, there would be nothing to stop the Chinese being just as militant inside the UN as they are out of it. The *People's Daily* of August 22 criticised the Security Council's Congo resolution of July 14 so strongly that it is quite arguable a Chinese representative would have vetoed it. "At the very time when this resolution was adopted," the paper said, "a large section of just public opinion had already pointed out that this resolution would open wide the door for intervention in the Congo by US imperialism." This sentence has been construed as an oblique criticism of the Soviet Union, which voted in favour of the resolution. But the tone of the article is not very different from that of Russian and Western Communist comment on the UN and the Congo crisis.

The Russian view, however, is that the Security Council resolution is a perfectly good one if properly enforced. The Council must therefore "ensure undeviating fulfilment of all its decisions," bringing to an end "the aggression against the Republic of the Congo," and supporting the efforts of Mr. Lumumba to assert the central Government's authority over Katanga.

The actual proposal made by the Soviet delegate at the Security Council was certainly milder than might have been expected, merely supporting Mr. Lumumba's call for a team of neutral representatives to administer UN policy in the Congo. And even this was withdrawn, mainly, it seems, be-

COMMENTARY

by

Geoffrey Carnall

Communists may regard such sentiments as a sign of imperfect understanding of the real situation. As Academician Zhukov remarked in last Friday's *Pravda*, the men who lead Africa at the present time are bourgeois nationalists. But this should not lead to a slighting of their contribution to the break-up of the imperialist front, or to the notion that "peaceful co-existence" will impede the movement for national liberation.

Naturally the Soviet Government sees all this as the prelude to the victory of Communism. But victory may be delayed, the course of history may develop in an unforeseen way; Jean-Paul Sartre may be right, and (as he said in Rio de Janeiro last week) the future lie with peacemaking forces within every bloc collaborating to break down those blocs. If so, it looks as though Russia is capable of adjusting herself to such circumstances.

It is a question whether China's rulers, in their present mood, would be so capable. They evidently object to revisionists who prattle about bourgeois pacifism, bourgeois humanism, and the super-class theory of human nature. It is difficult to see how they can learn more about the facts of life unless their policy can be formed under the sobering influence of international diplomacy.

The Congo

IT may seem paradoxical to say that the beating up of UN personnel by Congolese rioters illustrates one of the functions of the UN "presence" in the Congo; but it is so. The situation is so unstable that panics and "spy-scares" are natural—and exceedingly dangerous. Groups struggling for power will always be under a temptation to profit by these upheavals and to try to use them to strengthen their own position. That way lies chaos. The fact that riot victims include Americans, and that they are rescued by Ethiopians, and that they are later guarded by Sudanese and Ghanaians, emphasises that the internal stability of the Congo is an international concern.

If law and order break down, the Congolese Government runs the risk of losing the goodwill of other

drawn with the rest of the UN forces whenever that took place.

Military momentum

ACCORDING to the *News Chronicle* on August 24, the Commander of the American Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean addressed a top brass conference and warned his captains about a Soviet naval build-up. Within the previous week Russia had sent one cruiser, two destroyers, two submarines and support ships into the Mediterranean. This might appear to be yet another mysterious Soviet manoeuvre—until one remembers that on August 8 President Eisenhower had ordered the deployment of additional aircraft carriers to the Sixth Fleet as part of an intensification of readiness to meet Communist truculences. This in turn was inspired by criticism in the USA of the Administration's military unpreparedness. It is a good example of the way in which military moves pick up a momentum of their own.

UN experts

PROFESSOR MAX BELOFF made a useful suggestion in last Monday's *Daily Telegraph*. Discussing the probable increasing need for personnel to undertake the kind of work the UN is doing in the Congo, he remarks that the composition of the teams is of vital importance. They need to be from neutral states, for "a preponderance of American civilian experts would lend countenance to Soviet suspicions."

But neutral states are often precisely those who have few experts to spare for service abroad. Professor Beloff concludes that there is a case for mutual assistance between Commonwealth countries. "Can we offer British replacements for Indians and others who might be useful in the Congo or in similar situations elsewhere? It is worth considering." It is indeed. To make funds available for such action would do much more for peace than Britain's attempt to pass herself off as a nuclear Power.

A Berlin Parliament?

ACCORDING to the *New York Times* of August 23, an intense back-stage debate is going on among NATO diplomats about whether the West German Parliament should be allowed to hold a "symbolic" session in Berlin this autumn, as in the last few years. (Mr. Khrushchev has said that if this happens again, he will sign an immediate

The Russian view, however, is that the Security Council resolution is a perfectly good one if properly enforced. The Council must therefore "ensure undeviating fulfilment of all its decisions," bringing to an end "the aggression against the Republic of the Congo," and supporting the efforts of Mr. Lumumba to assert the central Government's authority over Katanga.

The actual proposal made by the Soviet delegate at the Security Council was certainly milder than might have been expected, merely supporting Mr. Lumumba's call for a team of neutral representatives to administer UN policy in the Congo. And even this was withdrawn, mainly, it seems, because the one African member of the Council, Tunisia, strongly supported Mr. Hammarskjöld. (Mr. Hammarskjöld agreed to appoint an advisory committee from the countries contributing to the Congo force.)

... and Soviet policy

SOVIET policy, in fact, is considerably affected by dealings with other states. Russian diplomats are well aware that most African governments have no wish to see their continent become a battleground between East and West, as President Nkrumah put it in a recent message to Mr. Lumumba.

up of UN personnel by Congolese rioters illustrates one of the functions of the UN "presence" in the Congo: but it is so. The situation is so unstable that panics and "spy-scares" are natural—and exceedingly dangerous. Groups struggling for power will always be under a temptation to profit by these upheavals and to try to use them to strengthen their own position. That way lies chaos. The fact that riot victims include Americans, and that they are rescued by Ethiopians, and that they are later guarded by Sudanese and Ghanaians, emphasises that the internal stability of the Congo is an international concern.

If law and order break down, the Congolese Government runs the risk of losing the goodwill of other countries to an inconvenient extent. As President Nkrumah has said to Mr. Lumumba, "indiscriminate arrest and maltreatment of either civilians or UN forces can but lead to chaos. Neither you personally nor the people of the Congo have anything to gain by the complete breakdown of law and order."

It is presumably doubts about giving unconditional support to Mr. Lumumba that has led Ghana and the United Arab Republic to withdraw their earlier promises of military assistance in suppressing the Katanga revolt. According to the *Sunday Times* reporter in Leopoldville, the chief Ghanaian delegate to the Pan-African conference, Mr. Botsio, said that Ghanaian troops would be with-

in similar situations elsewhere? It is worth considering."

It is indeed. To make funds available for such action would do much more for peace than Britain's attempt to pass herself off as a nuclear Power.

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The French don't think Russia should be defied on an issue like this. After all, West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic, and the Western troops are there because it is an occupation zone. Dr. Adenauer, says the *New York Times*, appears reluctant to force the issue and "has privately tried to let the Allied Powers decide." In Washington, officials said that the USA has not been encouraging the meeting, but "has simply taken the position that the decision is up to the Germans."

It is all a bit like a Peter Ustinov comedy, except that world peace depends on these decisions which apparently no one can bear to make.

Population soaring

THERE are about 2,900,000,000 people in the world, and some 48,000,000 more are added every year, according to the UN DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK published in New York last Sunday.

Africa is the most prolific continent, with an average birthrate of 45 per thousand; Europe's average birthrate is the lowest—19 per thousand. Of countries, Japan—whose pre-war birthrate was among the highest—now has one of the lowest, 18 per thousand.

People born in India have a life expectancy of only 32 years. Guinea has the highest deathrate—40 per thousand. Sixty per cent of all children born in El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, the West Indies, Guatemala and Panama are illegitimate.

Another Sahara test soon?

AGENCY reports that a third French nuclear weapon would be exploded

during October in a cave in the far south of the Sahara increased last week. The French Ministry of Defence refused last Saturday to confirm or deny them.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent reported that the test was expected to be underground "partly to avoid the protests from the neighbouring countries which followed the first two tests."

End of an emergency

THE South African Government announced last Friday that conditions in South Africa had improved so much that it had decided to lift the State of Emergency from August 31.

Since the Emergency was proclaimed on March 20 (after the Sharpeville shootings) about 10,000 were held under the regulations.

THIS IS YOUR WORLD

Ex-Nazi nerve gas

THE US Army last Friday tested publicly for the first time a lethal nerve gas invented by the Nazis and improved by American scientists.

It killed goats while correspondents watched on closed television. The director of the Army's Research and Development branch, Dr. Richard Morse, stressed that America would "never use such weapons first."

U.S. spies hunt Communist rift

MR. ALLEN DULLES, head of the US Central Intelligence Agency, last week ordered his "agents" to get two top-secret letters from Moscow attacking Peking.

According to the *News Chronicle's*

Washington correspondent, Bruce Rothwell, reporting on August 25, Mr. Dulles' "money no object" orders have been sent to his agents all over the world.

The letters—concerning the Moscow-Peking rift over nuclear war and peaceful co-existence—have been circulated by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party to Soviet Party organisations and to Party groups abroad.

Nkrumah's Ghana

THE Ghana Government on August 24 ordered the preventive detention of 13 people—mostly members of the Opposition United Party—"acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the state." Under the Preventive Detention Act they could be held five years without trial.

Earlier in the day a Bill empowering Dr. Nkrumah to impose press censorship in certain cases and to restrict imports of publications "contrary to public interest" was rushed through the Ghanaian Parliament.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unilateralism

ONE sentence leaps out of Mr. Zilliacus' pamphlet, *Anatomy of a Sacred Cow*, to reveal a most serious flaw in his case: "No one is advocating the Western Alliance giving up its nuclear weapons unilaterally."

This brushing aside of the demand for unconditional abandonment of nuclear weapons is where Mr. Zilliacus goes wrong—in a big way.

There is a strong case to be made for just this unconditional abandonment of nuclear arms by the West on political, strategic—even military—grounds: grounds of "real-politik." That case is a necessary pre-condition if there is to be a strong argument for Britain's abandonment of nuclear arms, even accepting the practical certainty that it will be, at best, a long time before America abandons nuclear weapons—if ever.

EDINBURGH TO LONDON CAMPAIGN September 3 to 24



EDINBURGH, Sept. 3: Assemble 2.30 p.m. Calton Hill. Meeting: Emrys Hughes, MP; Mervyn Jones, Rev. Clifford Macquire. March leaves 3 p.m. by Waterloo Place, North and South Bridges, West Richmond Street, Old Dalkeith Road to **DALKEITH.** Meeting 7.45 p.m. Buccleuch Church Hall.

Sept. 4: Assemble 9 a.m. Dalkeith—Gorebridge—Heriot—Stow to **GALASHIELS,** 4.30 p.m. Meeting 7.30 p.m. **Sept. 5:** Assemble Town Hall 9 a.m.—Selkirk—Ashkirk to **HAWICK** Town Hall 5.30 p.m. Meeting 7.30 p.m.

Sept. 6: Assemble Town Hall 9 a.m.—Langholm—Canonbie—Kingstown to **CARLISLE,** 5 p.m. Meeting at Carlisle Cross.

Sept. 7: Assemble Carlisle Cross 9 a.m.—Penrith—Shap to **KENDAL.** Meetings in Market Place from

What then is this case?

1. Russian nuclear arms are in fact incompatible with the Russian Communists' essential policy of presenting themselves in the rôle of the unique champion of the masses of mankind, for the simple reason that nuclear weapons are instruments of indiscriminate mass civilian annihilation. This the Russian leaders well know, and that the rest of the world knows it too.

2. Russian nuclear weapons can be made to appear compatible with this claim which is essential to their policy in the world, only by virtue of the Western "nuclear threat." This alone makes it possible for the Russian leaders to present their nuclear arms as forced upon them against their will—as a nuclear deterrent.

3. Unconditional abandonment of Western nuclear weapons would remove an essential support of Russian nuclear weapons, so that their further retention by the USSR would necessarily destroy the image of Communism which it has been their rulers' essential policy to maintain and use to extend Communist power and influence in the world.

4. This leaves the hypothesis of a threat of massive invasion by Russian conventional forces. The fallacious, unbiased assumption, which is excessively prevalent in pacifist and CND circles, that there can be no effective military counter to this by the West, is disproved by Liddell Hart in his book, *DETERRENT OR DEFENCE*, and by Colonel Mikshe in his book, *THE FAILURE OF ATOMIC STRATEGY*.

Anyway, the danger is always likely to be local, gradual advances, by military or other means, which nuclear arms not only cannot themselves counter, but also prevent us from countering effectively by any other means.—**GERALD PETCH, 22 Lanchester Rd., London, N.6.**

More light on Hiroshima

THOMAS MANN in his commentary on his book *DOCTOR FAUSTUS* wrote in 1949 about the first atom bomb:

"...the application of the sinister weapon was in no way necessary for the victory over Japan. It was necessary only in order to prevent Russia from participating in that victory, which motive apparently did not even satisfy the Vatican, for the Holy See expressed anxiety and religious

study, if I can, in the intervals of other immensely pressing claims. I may have been taken in by the utterances of Government spokesmen."

It seems deplorable that eminent Churchmen should step out of their own ecclesiastical sphere into the field of foreign politics and, without knowledge, lend their authority to false statements. And the pity is that the same press which broadcast to millions of its readers these inaccurate statements will so seldom publish our refutations. But I should have thought that the offending Bishops would at once have sent their apologies to the press. Or, like the press Lords, are some of our Lords Spiritual unconcerned to rectify a false impression that they have, as they admitted, irresponsibly helped to spread?—**FRANK HANCOCK, Flat 1, "Lisswood," Hill Brow, Liss, Hants.**

Non-violent prisoner

HOW right is Peter Dodson (PN Aug. 12) when he says "The bomb is a symbol of our violent society."

How much more right is he, staying in prison with others in direct action and those renouncing the war method, as their contribution towards a non-violent society and disarmament.—**GEORGE DIXON, Dringhoe Grange, Beeford, Driffield, Yorks.**

False comparison

THERE are authenticated reports of hideous sexual atrocities by Congolese soldiers upon Belgian women and little girls of 8 and 10 years of age.

Fenner Brockway (PN July 22) says: "I was in Germany after the war and the same assaults took place when the troops swept in."

I was with the British forces which entered Germany. I was with them from D-Day until January, 1950. I categorically deny that anything remotely approaching the reported Congo atrocities ever took place. My friend Fenner does not help to put this tragic business into perspective (and that is certainly needed) by such grossly unfair comparisons.—**L. J. CUMMING, 1 Sunnyside Terrace, London, N.W.9.**

Employers in Latin America

of your readers could give me the names of specific firms in the Central-South American region which are believed to have notably undesirable policies and notably poor relations with workers. I am interested also, of course, in any whose relations are notably good. Accurate publicity is lacking on these relations, especially in isolated regions, hence my appeal.—**ELIZABETH E. HOYT (Professor of Economics at Iowa State College), Round Pond, Maine, USA.**

Nobel Peace Prize nominee?

PROPOSALS are being circulated in London for the nomination of Albert Luthuli, President General of the African National Congress, for the next Nobel Peace Prize. Chief Luthuli was forbidden to leave the Lower Tugela district of Natal or to attend any meetings for five years under two orders issued on May 22, 1959, by Mr. C. R. Swart (then Minister of Justice).

Correction

Stafford Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament group is not, as reported in Peace News last week, a newly-formed group. It has functioned since 1958 and is now very active in supporting the Edinburgh-London march under the secretaryship of Peter Burnhill, 22 Wolverhampton Rd., Stafford. We apologise for this error.

TRIBU

for all
news and
views on
the
campaign

MP, Mervyn Jones, Rev. Clifford Macquire.
 March leaves 3 p.m. by Waterloo Place,
 North and South Bridges, West Richmond
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 Penrith—Shap to
KENDAL. Meetings in Market Place from
 2 p.m. on.
Sept. 8: Assemble Market Place 8.30 a.m.
 Milnthorpe—Carnforth—Morecambe—
 Lancaster—Garstang—Fulwood—
PRESTON. Meeting in Covered Market
 6 p.m.
Sept. 9: Assemble Covered Market 9 a.m.—
 Blackburn—Darwen—
BOLTON 5.30 p.m. Meeting, Bank St.
 Unitarian Church 7.30 p.m. Frank Allaun,
 M.P.
Sept. 10: Assemble Unitarian Church,
 Bank St., 9 a.m.—Farnworth—Swinton &
 Pendlebury—Pendlebury Church, Salford
 —Broad Street, Cross Lane, Regent Road,
 Water Street, Liverpool Road, Deansgate,
 St. Mary's Gate, Market Street, Piccadilly,
 London Road.
MANCHESTER, 4.30 p.m. Meeting, Down-
 ing Street Co-operative Hall, 7.30 p.m.
 Frank Allaun, M.P., Mervyn Jones.
Stockport (Sept. 11), Macclesfield (Sept.
 12), Potteries (Sept. 13), Stafford (Sept.
 14), Wolverhampton (Sept. 15), Walsall
 (Sept. 16), Birmingham (Sept. 17),
 Coventry (Sept. 18), Northampton (Sept.
 19), Bedford (Sept. 20), Luton (Sept. 21),
 Watford (Sept. 22), Willesden (Sept. 23)
 to LONDON (Sept. 24).

TRAFALGAR SQUARE RALLY SEPTEMBER 24, 5 p.m.

NO BOMBS NO BASES

Greenham Common U.S. Air Base, near
 Newbury September 3
 Day Long patrol of A4 between Reading
 and Newbury, Motorcade around the out-
 skirts of the Base in the afternoon.
 Evening March into Newbury.
 Details from CND,
 2 Carthusian Street,
 London, E.C.1
 CLE 5146



other means, which nuclear arms do not
 cannot themselves counter, but also prevent
 us from countering effectively by any other
 means.—**GERALD PETCH, 22 Lanchester
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"... the application of the sinister
 weapon was in no way necessary for the
 victory over Japan. It was necessary only
 in order to prevent Russia from participat-
 ing in that victory, which motive apparently
 did not even satisfy the Vatican, for the
 Holy See expressed anxiety and religious
 disagreement."—**SCOTT BAYLISS, Far
 End, Headley Down, Bordon, Hants.**

Bishops and politics

STUART MORRIS (PN July 1, 1960)
 told of a letter he had sent to the
 Bishop of London challenging his assertion
 that Hitler was encouraged by the activities
 of the PPU in 1939 to declare the Second
 World War. The Bishop replied that:

"Perhaps I ought not to use the phrase
 that there is evidence . . . but I certainly
 gained the impression from the reading
 of many memoirs. . . . I am continuing
 my search . . . it is not easy to find
 time to do it properly."

I had a parallel experience in 1938, when
 I challenged the Archbishop of York (Dr.
 Wm. Temple) who had, in an address to
 the Convocation said

"We went far (from 1922-1932) in dis-
 armament when others were taking no
 steps in that direction. . . . This was a
 sheer blunder. And the same blunder
 damaged, if it did not destroy, the Dis-
 armament Conference."

I wrote Dr. Temple giving him official
 figures which entirely refuted his claim.
 He replied in phrases similar to those that
 the Bishop of London recently used in his
 letter to Stuart Morris. He wrote me on
 June 16, 1938,

"It seemed to me at the time that our
 spokesmen were boasting a good deal
 about the course that they were taking in
 that direction (disarmament). Unless my
 recollection is much at fault, Mr. Duff
 Cooper was especially vocal on that side."

Upon a further letter from me, he
 replied, June 28, 1938:

"There is obviously more to be looked
 into in this matter than I had taken in,
 and I will try and give it some further

Fenner Brockway (PN July 22) says: "I
 was in Germany after the war and the
 same assaults took place when the troops
 swept in."

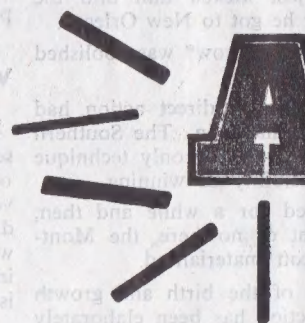
I was with the British forces which
 entered Germany. I was with them from
 D-Day until January, 1950. I categorically
 deny that anything remotely approaching
 the reported Congo atrocities ever took
 place. My friend Fenner does not help to
 put this tragic business into perspective
 (and that is certainly needed) by such
 grossly unfair comparisons.—**L. J. CUM-
 MING, 1 Sunnyside Terrace, London,
 N.W.9.**

Employers in Latin America

[N the August 9 issue of *Peace News* is
 an article by Fenner Brockway, MP, on
 imperialism in Latin America. I am work-
 ing on a research project on employers' policies
 directly affecting their workers in
 isolated areas in the Caribbean and Central
 America, with some reference to South
 America.

The project is limited to isolated areas
 because the influence of the employer on
 the lives of workers is much more clearly
 seen and distinguished from other influ-
 ences in such areas than it is in cities and
 towns where many sources of influence are
 present.

I should appreciate it very much if any



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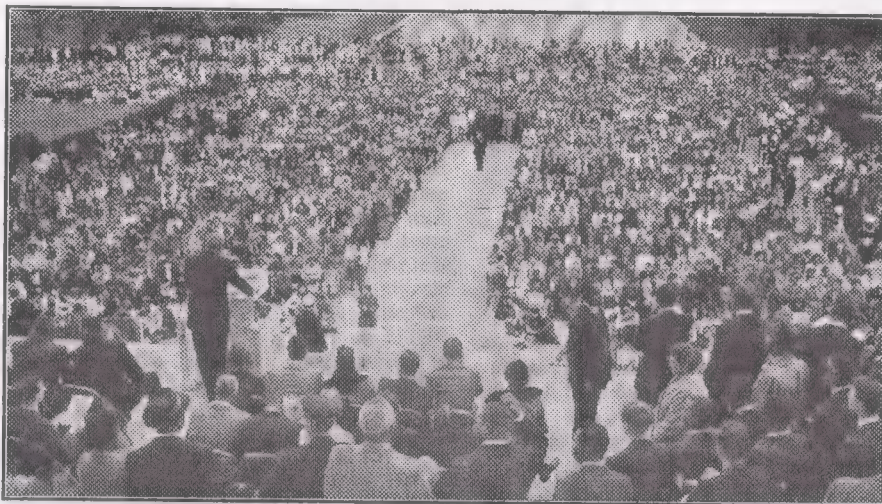
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America's biggest demonstration since the 1930s: 10,000 Negro and White students in the October 25, 1958, demonstration for integrated schools in Washington.

... the moral awakening, first of Negro, then of White youth.

WHEN the newspapers have got nothing else to talk about, they cut loose on the young.

The young are always news. If they are up to something, that's news. If they aren't, that's news, too. Things we did as kids and thought nothing of—the standard capers of all young animals—now make headlines, shake up police departments and rend the frail hearts of social workers.

Partly it is due to the personal reactions of reporters, a class of men by and large prevented, occupationally, from ever growing up. Partly it is hope: "We have failed, they may do better." Partly it is guilt: "We have failed them. Are they planning vengeance?"

SOMETHING NEW

In talking about the Revolt of Youth we should never forget that we are dealing with a new concept.

For thousands of years nobody cared what youth were doing. They weren't news. In the Thirties they were joining up, giving one last try to the noble prescriptions of their elders. During the McCarthy epoch and the Korean War they were turning their backs and walking away. Today they are striking back.

That is news. Nobody else is striking

the last few months, the rascality that has burst around our heads like shrapnel—U-2, phoney Summits, an orgy of irresponsibility and lies.

This is the world outside the college gates. Millions of people are asked to enter it cheerfully each June, equipped with draft cards, ballots, job-application blanks countersigned by David Sarnoff, J. Edgar Hoover, Allen W. Dulles, the family physician and the pastor of the local church.

Is it surprising that a lot of them should turn away at the door of this banquet hall, turn in their tickets and say, "Sorry, I'm already fed up?"

The Bolsheviks thought the good society would come automatically if the right power were applied to the right programme.

But power and programme are not the question: what matters is the immediate realisation of humane content, here, there, everywhere in every fact and relation of society. The only way to realise it is directly, personally, in the immediate context. Anything else is not merely too expensive; it is wrecking the machinery. Modern society is too complex and too delicate to afford social and political Darwinism any more.

This means personal moral action, I suppose, if you wish to call it that; it means a spiritual revolution. But it is that kind of action and that kind of change that

THE REVOLT

By Kenneth Rexroth

Kenneth Rexroth, the American author and poet, recently completed a lecture tour of universities in the USA. An early supporter of the Beat movement, he has since become, in certain respects, one of its sternest critics.

pretty poor by White standards). There are thousands of men like him all over Negro America.

Professional, White-baiting Negroes who thrill millionairesses in night clubs in the North would call him a square. He was a brave square. He is the best possible demonstration of the tremendous untapped potential of humanity that the White South has thrown away all these years.

THE GUILTLESS VICTORY

No outside organisers formed the Montgomery Improvement Association. They came around later, but they could never quite catch up with it.

The Montgomery bus boycott not only won where Negro Zealotism, as well as Uncle Tomism, had always failed, but it demonstrated something that had always sounded rather like sentimentality. It is better, braver, far more effective and far more pleasurable to act with love than with hate. When you have won you have gained an unimpeachable victory. The material ends pass or are passed beyond.

"Desegregated" buses seem natural in many Southern cities today. The guiltless moral victory remains, always as powerful as the day it was gained. Furthermore, each moral victory converts or neutralises another block of the opponents' forces.

Before the Montgomery episode was over, Bayard Rustin and Martin Luther King had joined forces. Today they are world statesmen in a "shadow cabinet" that is slowly forming behind the wielders of power, and the advisers and auxiliary leaders in the councils of Negro Africa.

At home in America, the Montgomery achievement has become the source from which has flowed the moral awakening,

years they had to start all over again. And the leadership, the real bosses, were middle-aged party functionaries sent from "The Centre."

The plain fact is that today students are incomparably better educated and more concerned than their elders. The gap between the generations has been closing up. Teaching them is a new group of young professors, themselves realistic-minded products of the GI Bill; and neither ex-dupe nor ex-fellow travellers, but serious scholars of the radical past.

So the head of steam built up, the waters mounted behind the dike.

And then one day four children walked into a dime store in a small Southern city and pulled out the plug. Four children picked up the massive chain of the Social Lie and snapped it at its weakest link. Everything broke loose.

Children had won at Little Rock, but they had not initiated the action, they had been caught in the middle in a conflict of equally dishonest political forces, and they had won only a token victory.

All the world had marvelled at those brave young faces, beautiful under the taunts and spittle. If they had not stood fast, the battle would have been lost; it was their bravery alone that won it.

From the first sit-ins, however, the young have kept the command in their own hands. No "regularly constituted outside authority" has been able to catch up with them. The sit-ins swept the South so rapidly that it was impossible to catch up with them physically, but it was even harder for routinised bureaucrats with vested interests in race relations and civil liberties to catch up with them ideologically.

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That is news. Nobody else is striking back. Hardly a person over thirty in our mass societies believes it is possible to strike back, or would know how to go about it if he did.

During the past couple of years, without caring about the consequences, making up their techniques as they went along, organising spontaneously in the midst of action, young people all over the world have intervened in history.

As the University of California student said at the recent Un-American Activities Committee riot in San Francisco, "Chessman was the last straw. I'm fed up."

It's about time somebody got fed up, because, to mix the metaphor, all the chickens are coming home to roost. It has become only too apparent that we can no longer afford the old catch-as-catch-can morality with which civilisation has muddled through to 1960.

FED UP—AND RIGHTLY

Today the young student, his head filled with "the heritage of the ages," taught in schools all the noblest aspirations of mankind, is brought face to face with the chaos of the world beyond the college gates. He's got to enter that world; college will be over in a few months or years. He is entering it already fed up.

Think what these men have experienced: the First World War itself; a vast counter-revolutionary offensive; the Versailles Treaty; Fascism and Nazism with their institutionalisation of every shoddy and crooked paranoia; the Moscow Trials; the betrayal of Spain; Munich; the Second World War, with its noble utterances and its crooked deals; the horrible years 15 years of peace and cold war; the Rosenbergs; the Hungarian Revolution; and, in

ends pass or are passed beyond.

power were applied to the right programme.

But power and programme are not the question: what matters is the immediate realisation of humane content, here, there, everywhere in every fact and relation of society. The only way to realise it is directly, personally, in the immediate context. Anything else is not merely too expensive; it is wrecking the machinery. Modern society is too complex and too delicate to afford social and political Darwinism any more.

This means personal moral action, I suppose, if you wish to call it that; it means a spiritual revolution. But it is that kind of action and that kind of change that young people are demanding today.

BUS RIDE MAKES HISTORY

The first blows struck back were tiny, insignificant things.

Not long after the last war, Bayard Rustin got on a bus in Chicago and headed South. When that crossed the Mason-Dixon Line, he stayed where he was. The cops took him off. He "went limp." They beat him into unconsciousness. They took him to jail and finally to a hospital.

When he got out, he got on another bus and continued South. So it went on, for months—sometimes jail, sometimes hospital, sometimes they just kicked him into the ditch. Eventually he got to New Orleans.

And eventually Jim Crow* was abolished on inter-state carriers.

Individual non-violent direct action had invaded the South and won. The Southern Negro had been shown the only technique that had any possibility of winning.

Things simmered for a while and then, spontaneously, out of nowhere, the Montgomery bus boycott materialised.

Every moment of the birth and growth of this historic action has been elaborately documented. Hour by hour we can study "the masses" acting by themselves. It is my well-considered opinion that Martin Luther King, Jr., is the most remarkable man the South has produced since Thomas Jefferson—since, in other words, it became "the South."

Now the most remarkable thing about Martin Luther King is that he is not remarkable at all. He is just an ordinary minister of a middle-class Negro church (or what Negroes call "middle-class," which is

*Jim Crow is colour discrimination.

"Desegregated" buses seem natural in many Southern cities today. The guiltless moral victory remains, always as powerful as the day it was gained. Furthermore, each moral victory converts or neutralises another block of the opponents' forces.

Before the Montgomery episode was over, Bayard Rustin and Martin Luther King had joined forces. Today they are world statesmen in a "shadow cabinet" that is slowly forming behind the wielders of power, and the advisers and auxiliary leaders in the councils of Negro Africa.

At home in America, the Montgomery achievement has become the source from which has flowed the moral awakening, first, of Negro, and following them, of White youth.

Before this everything seemed to be going along nicely. According to the papers and most of their professors, 99.4 per cent of the nation's youth were cautiously preparing for the day when they could offer their young split-level brains to General Motors, International Business Machines, Oak Ridge, or the Voice of America.

Madison Avenue had discovered its own pet minority of revolt and tamed it into an obedient mascot. According to Time, Life, Metro Goldwyn Mayer and the editors and publishers of new pseudo *avant-garde*, all the dear little rebels wanted to grow beards, dig jazz, take heroin and wreck other people's Cadillacs.

WHAT WAS COOKING?

But as a matter of fact, anyone with any sense travelling about the country lecturing on college campuses during the past five years, could tell that something very, very different was cooking. A head of steam was building up . . . what was accumulating was not any kind of gramatic "radicalisation," it was a moral demand.

Parenthetically, I might say that a legend of the Red Thirties was growing up, too. Let me say (and I was there): As far as practically every campus except City College of New York and New York University was concerned, the Red Thirties are pure myth. At the height of the great upsurge in Californian labour, led in its own imagination by the Communist Party, neither the Young Communist League nor the Young People's Socialist League was able to keep a functioning student cadre in continuous operation on the University of California campus. At least every four

All the world had marvelled at those brave young faces, beautiful under the taunts and spittle. If they had not stood fast, the battle would have been lost; it was their bravery alone that won it.

From the first sit-ins, however, the young have kept the command in their own hands. No "regularly constituted outside authority" has been able to catch up with them. The sit-ins swept the South so rapidly that it was impossible to catch up with them physically, but it was even harder for routinised bureaucrats with vested interests in race relations and civil liberties to catch up with them ideologically.

The whole spring went by before the



Caryl Chessman, who was executed at San Quentin Prison on May 2.

Chessman was the last straw.

OF YOUTH

PEACE NEWS, September 2, 1960—7

professional leaders began to get even a glimmering of what was happening.

In the meantime the old leadership was being pushed aside. Young ministers just out of the seminary, maverick young teachers in Jim Crow colleges, choir mistresses and local school marms and Sunday school teachers in all the small cities of the South, pitched in and helped—and let the students lead *them*. In a couple of months the NAACP found itself with a whole new cadre sprung up from the grass roots.

The only organisation that understood what was going on was CORE, the Committee on Racial Equality, organised years ago in an evacuated Japanese flat, "Sakai House" in San Francisco, by Bayard Rustin, Caleb Foote and a few others, as a direct-action, race-relations offshoot of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and Friends Service Committee. CORE was still a small group of intellectual enthusiasts and there simply weren't enough people to go round.

They set up their own direct non-violent action organisation and in imitation of CORE gave it a name whose initials spelled a word, COST. Soon there were COST "cells" in remote hill-country high schools, complete with codes, hand signals, couriers, all the apparatus of youthful enthusiasm. Needless to say, the very words frightened the older Negro leadership out of its wits.

The police clubbed and hosed the sit-inners, the Uncle Tom presidents of the captive Jim Crow colleges expelled them in droves, white students came South and insisted on being arrested along with the Negroes, sympathy picket lines were thrown in front of almost every chain variety store in almost every college town in the North. Even some stores with no branches in the South, and no lunch counters anywhere, found themselves picketed until they cleared themselves of any implication of Jim Crow.

EFFECT ON THE WHITES

The effect on the civilised white minority in the South was extraordinary. All but a few had gone on accepting the old stereotypes. There were "good Negroes," to be sure, but they "didn't want to mix." The

The newspaper girl was shaken to her shoes. Possibly it was the first time in her life she had ever faced what it meant to be a human being.

SUDDEN SYMPATHY

The response on the campuses of the White colleges of the South was immediate. There had always been inter-racial committees and clubs around, but they had been limited to a handful of eccentrics. These increased enormously and involved large numbers of quite normal students.

Manifestations of sympathy with the sit-ins and joint activities with nearby Negro schools even came to involve student government and student union bodies. Editorials in college papers, with almost no exceptions, gave enthusiastic support. Believe me, it is quite an experience to eat dinner with a fraternity at a fashionable Southern school and see a can to collect money for CORE at the end of the table.

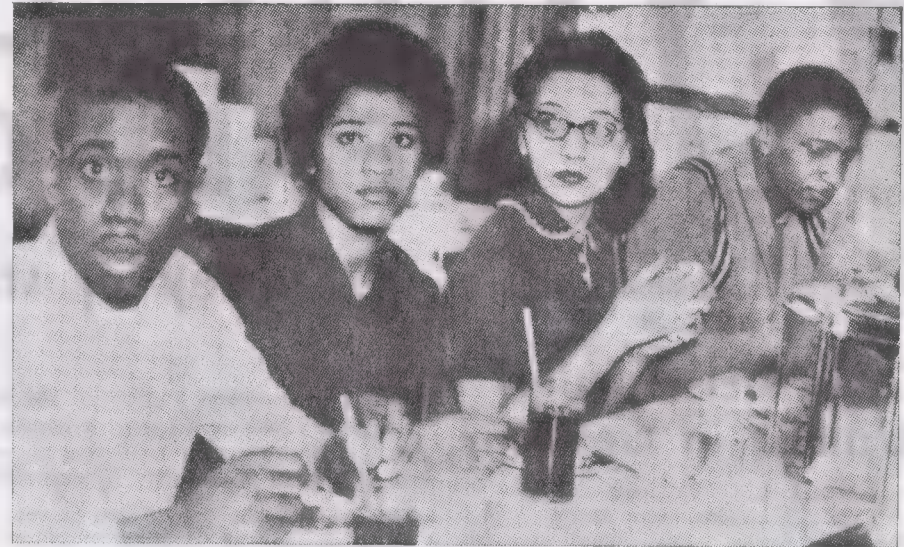
More important than sympathy for the Negroes, the sit-ins stimulated a burst of activity for all sorts of other aims. Non-violent direct action popped up everywhere—so fast that even the press wire services could no longer keep track of it, though they certainly played it up as the hottest domestic news of the day.

The actions dealt with such things as compulsory Reserve Officers Training Corps, peace, race relations, civil liberties, capital punishment—all, in the final analysis, moral issues. In no cases were they concerned with politics in the ordinary sense of the word.

FUN ON PARADE GROUND

Here, when the ROTC marched out to troop the colours, they found a line of students sitting down across the parade ground. In another school a protest march paraded around and through and between the ranks of the marching ROTC, apparently to everybody's amusement. In other schools the faculty and even the administration and, in one place, the governor, joined in protest rallies against ROTC.

There were so many peace and disarmament meetings and marches that they seem to have taken place everywhere and, for the



A sit-in at a colour discriminating lunch counter.

The sit-ins swept the South so rapidly that it was impossible to keep up with them physically.

founded at the turn-out. For the first time, too, the court and even the police weakened. Few were arrested.

The Chessman execution provoked demonstrations, meetings, telegrams on campuses all over the country. In Northern California the students and the younger teachers kept up a continuous vigil at the gates of San Quentin Prison. All this activity was unquestionably spontaneous. At no time did the American Civil Liberties Union or the regular anti-capital-punishment organisation initiate, or even take part in, any mass action. To the young who refused to be demoralised by society it appeared that that society was killing Chessman only to sweep its own guilt under the rug. I think almost everyone seriously underestimates the effect of the Chessman case on the young.

At all points the brutal reactionary tendencies in American life were being challenged. The most spectacular challenge was the riot at the hearing of the Un-American Activities Committee at San Francisco. There is no question but that this was a completely spontaneous demonstration. The idea that Communist agitators provoked it is ludicrous.

There was one aspect about it that was not spontaneous. That was the work of the committee. They planned it that way. Over protests and warnings of the sit-ins,

inners now found themselves faced with deserted campuses.

They were overtaken by the tremendous groundswell of approval of their youngsters' actions from Negro parents, and were dumbfounded by the sympathy shown by a broad stratum of the White South. One by one they swung round.

Not only did the new Revolt of Youth become the hottest domestic copy in years, but it reached the ears of all the retired and semi-retired and comfortably fixed pie-card artists of every lost and every long-since-won cause of the labour and radical movements.

The American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisation sent out a well-known leader of the Esperanto movement who reported that the kids were muddled and confused and little interested in the trade union movement which they, mistakenly in his opinion, thought of as morally compromised.

Although the movement was a spontaneous outburst of direct non-violent actions it didn't quite please the libertarians and pacifists. They went about straightening everybody out, and *Liberation* came out with an article on the "Correct Line" and pointing out the errors of the ideologically immature.

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EFFECT ON THE WHITES

The effect on the civilised white minority in the South was extraordinary. All but a few had gone on accepting the old stereotypes. There were "good Negroes," to be sure, but they "didn't want to mix." The majority were ignorant, violent, bitter, half-civilised, incapable of planned, organised action, happy in Jim Crow. "It would take another hundred years."

In a matter of weeks, in thousands of white brains, the old stereotypes exploded. Here were the children of servants, sharecroppers and garbagemen who had always been "content with their place," directly engaged in the greatest controlled moral action the South had ever seen.

They were quiet, courteous, full of goodwill to those who abused them; and they sang softly all together under the clubs and firehoses, "We will not be moved."

Long protest walks of silent Negroes, two abreast, filed through the provincial capitals. A major historical moral issue looked into the eyes of thousands of white spectators in Southern towns. The end of Jim Crow suddenly seemed both near and inevitable. It is a profoundly moving thing to find yourself suddenly thrust upon the stage of history.

I was at the first Louisiana sit-in with a girl from the local paper who had interviewed me that morning. She was typical, full of dying prejudices, misinformation, superstitious fears. Well, the sit-in did a good job of changing her. It was terrific. A group of well-bred, sweet-faced kids from Southern University filed into the dime store, hand in hand, fellows and girls in couples, and sat down quietly. Their faces were suffused with quiet, innocent dedication. They weren't served. They sat quietly, talking together. When the police came the youngsters spoke softly and politely, and once again, hand in hand, they filed out, singing a hymn, and got into the paddy wagon.

FUN ON PARADE GROUND

Here, when the ROTC marched out to troop the colours, they found a line of students sitting down across the parade ground. In another school a protest march paraded around and through and between the ranks of the marching ROTC, apparently to everybody's amusement. In other schools the faculty and even the administration and, in one place, the governor, joined in protest rallies against ROTC.

There were so many peace and disarmament meetings and marches that they seem to have taken place everywhere and, for the first time, to have brought out large numbers. Off-campus, as it were, the lonely pacifists who had been sitting-out the Civil Defence propaganda stunt in New York, called their annual sit-out, and were dumb-



Steel helmeted police hold back Japanese students during the recent demonstrations.

Students have humbled the President of the greatest Power in history.

killing Chessman only to sweep its own guilt under the rug. I think almost everyone seriously underestimates the effect of the Chessman case on the young.

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There was one aspect about it that was not spontaneous. That was the work of the committee. They planned it that way. Over protests and warnings of the city administration they deliberately framed up a riot. When the riot came, it was the cops who lost their nerve and rioted, if rioting means uncontrolled mob violence. The kids sat on the floor with their hands in their pockets and sang, "We shall not be moved."

SCHOOLBOY WOULDN'T SIGN

Spectacular as it was, there are actions more important than the San Francisco riot. Here and there about the country, lonely, single individuals have popped up out of nowhere and struck their blows. It is almost impossible to get information about conscription resisters, non-registrants, conscientious objectors, but here and there one pops up in the local or the student press.

Even more important are the individual actions of high school students. A sixteen-year-old boy in Queens, and then three in the Bronx, refused to sign loyalty oaths to get their diplomas.

As kudos was distributed in a New York suburban high school a boy got up and rejected an award from the American Legion. Everybody was horrified at his bad manners. A couple of days later two of his prizes were offered to the two runners-up, who rejected them in turn.

This is spontaneous direct action if ever there was. And the important thing about it is that in all these cases these high school kids have made it clear that they do not object to either loyalty oaths or the American Legion because they are "reactionary," but because they are contemptible.

The Negro faculties and presidents of the Jim Crow colleges who not only opposed the sit-ins but expelled dozens of the sit-

The American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisation sent out a well-known leader of the Esperanto movement who reported that the kids were muddled and confused and little interested in the trade union movement which they, mistakenly in his opinion, thought of as morally compromised.

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DANGER THEY FACE

As the kids go back to school this autumn this is going to be the greatest danger they will face—all these eager helpers from the other side of the age barrier, all these cooks, each with a time-tested recipe for the broth.

All over the world this kind of ferment is stewing on college campuses. In Korea and Japan and Turkey the students have brought down governments and humbled the President of the greatest Power in history.

So far the movement is still formless, a world-wide upheaval of disgust. Even in Japan, the Zengakuren, which does have a sort of ideology, has failed to impose its leadership. In France the official Neo-Gandhian Movement, in alliance with certain sections of the Catholic Left, does seem to have given some sort of shape and leadership.

Is this in fact a "political" upsurge? It isn't now—it is a great moral rejection, a kind of mass vomit. The kids are fed up. The great problems of the world today are immediate world-wide peace, immediate race equality, and immediate massive assistance to the former colonial peoples. All of them could be started towards solution by a few decisive acts of moral courage amongst the boys at the top of the heap. Instead, the leaders of the two ruling nations abuse each other like little boys caught behind the barn.

Meanwhile a boy gets up in a New York suburban school and contemptuously hands back his "patriotic" prize. He is fed up.

Reprinted from the July 2 issue of the American magazine The Nation.



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Anti-nuclear rally banned in Germany

A HIROSHIMA day rally organised by the Giessen Committee Against Atomic Death on August 6 was banned after the social democratic Ministry of the Interior of Hesse urged the Lord Mayor of Giessen to cancel it.

The official reason advanced for the ban was that people who might have had contacts with the "East" might take part in the demonstration. One of the signatories of the leaflet calling for the demonstration, a poet named Leo Weissmantel, is said to have been a supporter of the Communist-front Vienna Festival Committee.

Mr. H. Nagel, a teacher and organiser of the demonstration, suggested to a *Peace News* correspondent that in fact the Social Democrats are afraid of offending American troops by mentioning that the USA dropped the atom bomb, and that the parliamentary wing, at least, of the Social Democrat Party seems now to accept the prospect of nuclear weapons for the Bundeswehr.

War resisters to discuss transfer to India

A PROPOSAL that the international headquarters of the War Resisters' International be moved from Britain to India will be discussed at the WRI Triennial Conference in India this December.

Arguments in favour of the change are:

1. A non-European base for anti-war activities would reduce the risk at present faced by East European war resisters when they communicate with headquarters in a NATO state, also facilitate expansion of the movement in Asia and Africa.

U.S. CITY STUDIES FALL-OUT DANGER

Survey of strontium 90 in children's teeth

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

THE two toothless smilers in the picture are participants in a gigantic and unique research project. Gigantic because thousands of people are taking part and the project is a 10-year survey. Unique because it is being sponsored and supported voluntarily by the citizens of a single US city.

The project is the Baby Tooth Survey—a ten year study of strontium 90 absorption by children in St. Louis, Missouri.

Strontium 90 is one of the radio-active poisons resulting from nuclear tests. It reaches the earth as fall-out from past nuclear tests, descends, and is absorbed into the body via food. Strontium 90 is taken up by the bones and teeth where its radio-activity can lead to leukaemia and bone cancer.

To estimate the danger, scientists need to know how much strontium 90 has been absorbed by the population, especially the children, and baby or milk teeth are one of the easiest methods whereby this can be checked.

The survey was initiated in December, 1958, in St. Louis, where the strontium 90 level in milk is the highest in the USA, by the Greater St. Louis Citizens' Committee for Nuclear Information.

The CNI describes itself as "the pioneer citizens' group in the field of nuclear education. The organisation does not stand for or against particular nuclear policies; it presents the known facts for people to use in deciding where they stand on the moral and political questions of the nuclear age." It is financed by voluntary contributions. Similar bodies to CNI which distributes reliable information, has a speakers' bureau and holds seminars, are being set up in other American towns.

Where the idea originated

What made St. Louisans think of the survey? The suggestion was picked up from an article by Dr. Herman Kalckar, a

ried out at a commercial laboratory in New Jersey.

In outline, the procedure at the CNI headquarters starts with the arrival of the teeth, most of which come from parents, though some are contributed by the city's dentists and dental clinics. Several hundred volunteer staff then catalogue the teeth and send a special badge bearing the slogan "I gave my tooth to science" to the child

donor. The tooth is accompanied by a survey form indicating the year of birth, the year the tooth came out, etc., which has been completed by the parent. This information is recorded, the teeth sorted according to kind and age group, and then sent for analysis.

In the words of a CNI member—"The collection is a remarkable example of a community helping itself toward answers to vital scientific questions."

The address of CNI is Room 318, Museum of Science and Natural History, 2 Oak Knoll Park, St. Louis 5, Missouri, USA.



The missing teeth of these St. Louis children are now being used in the strontium 90 survey.

Photo : St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

discuss transfer to India

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Arguments in favour of the change are:

1. A non-European base for anti-war activities would reduce the risk at present faced by East European war resisters when they communicate with headquarters in a NATO state, also facilitate expansion expansion in Asia and Africa.

2. Overhead costs, especially printing, would be lower.

Included in the proposal is the maintenance of a European office, probably in London. This would maintain the WRI's work in Western Europe and South America, aid to conscientious objectors and handling of European finances.

★
SHEETS of 24 stamps depicting the War Resisters' International broken rifle badge are available at 6d. a sheet post free (or 6 for 1s. 9d.) from the WRI at 88 Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex, or from Housmans' Bookshop, 5, Caledonian Rd., London, N.1.

citizens' group in the field of nuclear education. The organisation does not stand for or against particular nuclear policies; it presents the known facts for people to use in deciding where they stand on the moral and political questions of the nuclear age." It is financed by voluntary contributions. Similar bodies to CNI which distributes reliable information, has a speakers' bureau and holds seminars, are being set up in other American towns.

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The missing teeth of these St. Louis children are now being used in the strontium 90 survey.
Photo: St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

'Way out' for U.S. CD protesters

THE New York State Office of Civil Defence has offered US protesters against Civil Defence a "way out."

Lt.-Gen. C. R. Huebner, State Director of Civilian Defence, suggested at a meeting recently with several members of the Civil Defence Protest Committee, that they "should arrange to be indoors during the compulsory CD drills and thus not subject themselves to regulations ordering them to seek shelter." Above all, they should "not cause a public disturbance."

A. J. Muste, leader of the CDPC delegation, replied that "We do not intend to avoid CD drills. We intend to resist them . . . because they create only the illusion of defence and promote the fantasy of security in an age when the only security is peace."

In PN next week

DAVID McREYNOLDS writes from New York the second instalment of his series on the Beat Generation. APRIL CARTER, Secretary of the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War, writes the Commentary. FRANK DAWTRY, secretary of the National Association of Probation Officers, discusses the recent UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. F. A. LEA, a former editor of PN, whose biography of Middleton Murry last year was praised by the critics, starts a new book feature with a discussion of Zen Buddhism.

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Anti-nuclear rally banned in Germany

A HIROSHIMA day rally organised by the Giessen Committee Against Atomic Death on August 6 was banned after the social democratic Ministry of the Interior of Hesse urged the Lord Mayor of Giessen to cancel it.

The official reason advanced for the ban was that people who might have had contacts with the "East" might take part in the demonstration. One of the signatories of the leaflet calling for the demonstration, a poet named Leo Weissmantel, is said to have been a supporter of the Communist-front Vienna Festival Committee.

Mr. H. Nagel, a teacher and organiser of the demonstration, suggested to a *Peace News* correspondent that in fact the Social Democrats are afraid of offending American troops by mentioning that the USA dropped the atom bomb, and that the parliamentary wing, at least, of the Social Democrat Party seems now to accept the prospect of nuclear weapons for the Bundeswehr.

War resisters to discuss transfer to India

A PROPOSAL that the international headquarters of the War Resisters' International be moved from Britain to India will be discussed at the WRI Triennial Conference in India this December.

Arguments in favour of the change are:

1. A non-European base for anti-war activities would reduce the risk at present faced by East European war resisters when they communicate with headquarters in a NATO state, also facilitate expansion in Asia and Africa.

2. Overhead costs, especially printing, would be lower.

Included in the proposal is the maintenance of a European office, probably in London. This would maintain the WRI's work in Western Europe and South America, aid to conscientious objectors and handling of European finances.

★
SHEETS of 24 stamps depicting the War Resisters' International broken rifle badge are available at 6d. a sheet post free (or 6 for 1s. 9d.) from the WRI at 88 Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex, or from Housmans' Bookshop, 5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1.

THE two toothless smilers in the picture are participants in a gigantic and unique research project. Gigantic because thousands of people are taking part and the project is a 10-year survey. Unique because it is being sponsored and supported voluntarily by the citizens of a single US city.

The project is the Baby Tooth Survey—a ten year study of strontium 90 absorption by children in St. Louis, Missouri.

Strontium 90 is one of the radio-active poisons resulting from nuclear tests. It reaches the earth as fall-out from past nuclear tests, descends, and is absorbed into the body via food. Strontium 90 is taken up by the bones and teeth where its radio-activity can lead to leukaemia and bone cancer.

To estimate the danger, scientists need to know how much strontium 90 has been absorbed by the population, especially the children, and baby or milk teeth are one of the easiest methods whereby this can be checked.

The survey was initiated in December, 1958, in St. Louis, where the strontium 90 level in milk is the highest in the USA, by the Greater St. Louis Citizens' Committee for Nuclear Information.

The CNI describes itself as "the pioneer citizens' group in the field of nuclear education. The organisation does not stand for or against particular nuclear policies; it presents the known facts for people to use in deciding where they stand on the moral and political questions of the nuclear age." It is financed by voluntary contributions. Similar bodies to CNI which distributes reliable information, has a speakers' bureau and holds seminars, are being set up in other American towns.

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ried out at a commercial laboratory in New Jersey.

In outline, the procedure at the CNI headquarters starts with the arrival of the teeth, most of which come from parents, though some are contributed by the city's dentists and dental clinics. Several hundred volunteer staff then catalogue the teeth and send a special badge bearing the slogan "I gave my tooth to science" to the child

donor. The tooth is accompanied by a survey form indicating the year of birth, the year the tooth came out, etc., which has been completed by the parent. This information is recorded, the teeth sorted according to kind and age group, and then sent for analysis.

In the words of a CNI member—"The collection is a remarkable example of a community helping itself toward answers to vital scientific questions."

The address of CNI is Room 318, Museum of Science and Natural History, 2 Oak Knoll Park, St. Louis 5, Missouri, USA.



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